

WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1851.

POLITICS IN THE SOUTH.

The political campaign in Mississippi, in which Gen. FOOTE and Gen. QUITMAN have been brought into the field as opposing candidates for the office of Governor of the State, has opened with an earnestness and vehemence greater than the consequence of that office would account for. In the present contest, however, a far more important question has been put in issue—that of Union or Disunion; Gen. FOOTE having been brought out in favor of the Union and Compromise Measures of last year, and Gen. QUITMAN as the advocate of what is called *Resistance*, and in South Carolina and elsewhere *Secession*, and *Disunion*. The conflict between two such candidates, both of them of tried talent and practised speakers, in a part of the country in which custom requires the candidates for public office to canvass the State in person—to meet face to face at stated meetings of the People and maintain their respective positions before them—cannot be otherwise than arduous and exciting, if not severe.

On a very recent occasion, the consistency of Mr. FOOTE on the great topic of the day having been publicly questioned by one of the party of Mr. QUITMAN, the former, in defending himself, found it expedient to recur to the scene in the Senate between himself and Mr. CALHOUN, on the morning following the reading of the Speech with which the great Carolinian may be said to have closed his political life. That scene it becomes proper, though most of our readers have doubtless a vivid recollection of it, to reproduce here, from the late publication of Mr. FOOTE, to enable the reader to understand the bearing of the new matter brought into view in this controversy, and to insert, in connection with it, a letter received by Mr. FOOTE from Mr. CALHOUN about six months previous to that scene, indicating and strongly insisting upon a course, on the part of the malcontents in the South, directly contrary, in its main feature, to that which was the burden of his Speech; so contrary, indeed, that, but for this disclosure, no one could have believed that so great a discrepancy between Mr. CALHOUN and himself, within the short space of six months, was within the range of possibility.

The reader will find, in another part of this paper, the documents establishing this discrepancy, copied from the Mississippi "Flag of the Union" of the 23d of last month. They are too particularly and intimately connected with the events of the last and the preceding year not to be entitled to a place in our columns.

The appearance of these documents forces upon the Editors of this paper a task which nothing but an irresistible sense of personal as well as political duty could have induced them to undertake, in reference to the following prominent passage in the letter of Mr. CALHOUN to Mr. FOOTE: "I am obliged to you for securing so prompt an admission of my Address into the columns of the *Intelligencer*. Col. BENTON has continued to get so many jobs for that paper that I had my apprehension in their wish to keep fair with him, that they would either not publish it at all, or delay it so long as to make the publication of no value."

If we, (the Editors of the *National Intelligencer*), in the course of more than forty years' labor in our vocation, have in no other way entitled ourselves to the public esteem and respect, we have a consciousness of having deserved it, by disinterestedness, as well as independence, in sustaining, on all occasions, to the best of our judgment and ability, the interest, the welfare, and the happiness of the People and Government of the United States.

In defence of this character, it becomes our duty to state that the assertions and the innuendos of the paragraph which we have quoted from this Letter are all, all, alike false and gratuitous.

It is not true that Col. BENTON has gotten many "jobs," or any one job, for "the *Intelligencer*." But the converse of this assertion would have been true, had it been asserted. We are indebted to Col. BENTON, in his public capacity, for nothing but the courtesies which, we presume, he extends equally to all who are not in enmity with him.

Nor is it true, as is insinuated in his Letter, that Mr. CALHOUN, or his friends for him, ever had any difficulty in obtaining admission into the columns of this paper, in any form, and still less in the form of Letters or Addresses to which his name was appended. In the very case referred to, his Address was in the hands of our compositors for publication before the note of Mr. FOOTE requesting its insertion reached this office. Nor was any man ever more indebted than Mr. CALHOUN to the *National Intelligencer* for his reputation and advancement in the early part of his political career, or for forbearance, when, in the controversies of later years, we have been thrown wide as the poles asunder. At no time in his life, indeed, was there ever entertained in our bosoms a spark of personal animosity to that eminent citizen. Nor, until this moment, had we ever reason to suppose that his breast was so full of malice towards us as to overflow even in the *abandon* of private correspondence.

The SECRETARY OF STATE returned to Washington last evening from his excursion to the North.

We learn from the Baltimore papers that Mr. MACDONALD, the Brazilian Minister; Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, the United States Minister to Brazil; Mr. CLACK, Secretary of Legation; and the Hon. JOHN S. PENDLETON, United States Chargé to Buenos Ayres, arrived in that city on Monday on their way to Norfolk, whence they are to sail for Rio Janeiro in the United States steamer *Susquehanna*, now ready for sea, and destined for China.

NOMINATIONS IN GEORGIA.—The Southern Rights Convention of Georgia, which assembled at Milledgeville on Thursday, has nominated ex-Governor McDONALD (Ex-President of the second Nashville Convention) as the candidate of that party for Governor of the State. Hon. HOWELL COBB will, we presume, be the candidate of the Union party.

It is EX-PRESIDENT HERRERA, of Mexico, and not PAREDES, whose death is reported by the latest arrival from Vera Cruz.

General PERSIFER F. SMITH, of the United States Army, arrived in this city on Sunday.

TAKING IT COOLLY.

It is a refreshing thing to find in a South Carolina paper, the original articles of which have for some months ordinarily borne evidence of a highly excited and inflammatory temperature, so calm and dispassionate, as well as witty, an account of the *atmospherical* influences of the season as the subjoined. We may be allowed to congratulate the People of Columbia on being, for once, regaled with such a dish of old-fashioned genuine humor, as a substitute for the very opposite character of all its late political speculations.

FROM THE COLUMBIA (S. C.) TELEGRAPH OF MAY 24. SEASONABLE REFLECTIONS.—A degree of unanimity seldom instances has prevailed throughout our community on one subject for the last few days; every body said and every body believed that the weather was warm, warm, decidedly, unmistakably warm. Beef steaks *a la moid* (which used to be in fashion at a certain boarding house) might be made, it is thought, by simply burying the piece of beef slightly, while a handful of sand, taken up at random, would be equal to the same quantity of coals in making omelettes. Nervous young gentlemen whose understandings had outgrown their coverings have been heard to exclaim in their streets, "This is the time to fry men's souls!" and young ladies have been doing nothing but sipping iced luxuries, and gently repeating those lines from that celebrated and well-named poem, "The Task."

"Oh! for a lodge in some vast wilderness, Some boundless contiguity of shade."

Every body has said most emphatically "it is warm," both the oldest inhabitant and that universal traveler, JOHN SMITH, concur in the assertion; our judges on the appeal benches have taken judicial cognizance of the fact, and were ready to admit it without production of the almanac or thermometer; and our friend P—, who never was known to agree to any thing, or say yes directly to any question, has been heard to admit the fact, the sincerity of his convictions forcing itself through the open pores of his forehead. Elderly persons, who never liked before to hear or read of the shady side of any thing; and the grand desideratum with all our artists and artisans has been a due distribution of shade, and a softening down of the warm tints. The atmosphere seems to have been changed into a burning lens, the earth into one vast burning reflector, and we have been sweltering and parching in the point where the lens and the reflector had a common focus. (By-the-by, that word focus itself is warm. Is it not most melting, reader?)

The roses are no longer red, and grass is no longer a synonym for green, that color being only exemplified now by a few biped specimens recently imported, whose "native hue" has not been sickled or "by the pale cast of thought" or hot sun; and every body, the squire, and the captain, and all the lawyers, and the managers of elections, and the editors, and all the other great men—every body, in short, says it is decidedly warm, and every body would "W" most decidedly cool, should any body have the cold-blooded audacity to doubt his word. Dust, umbrellas, and the thermometer are up, and seem likely to stay up; the rain too is up somewhere in the clouds; and a great many people let their tempers get up, which we think decidedly foolish. Don't you think so too, reader, if you can gather up energy enough to answer the question?

Will any body have the kindness to wipe his eyes and tell us whereabouts we left off? Warm weather, we believe, was the theme, and, like Anacreon's harp, our pen can only celebrate one theme—"warm weather"—warm weather—warm weather. We almost felt tempted to emigrate to some cold corner of the United States, or to pitch our tent on some iceberg, whose solid substance, in the cold purity and pristine chastity of primeval congelation, has resisted for ages the ravishing seductions of the gallant Apollo. Wonder if icebergs and ice islands could be not imported and acclimated with us? Almost every thing else Northern comes along this way at some time or other, and why not these? Evaporation is going on all around, and even the deposits that are dew have been almost suspended. Every body feels as if his spirit and life and energy were oozing out, like Bob Acre's courage, at the finger ends, and every body feels that he is finger ends all over. The little fishes are getting dry, and if you only whisper rain or water to the ducks, they incontinently cry out, "what? what? what?" while the gardeners treat the weather with indignant hissing. The students say they cannot study—a rare phenomenon—and they have the greatest disposition in the world to get up a breeze, if some Bopy would only teach them how to raise the wind. Every body, we repeat, "albeit unused to the melting mood," has been moved and melted by the most indicative, imperative, and potential mood which the sun has lately assumed, and a vast number have been blasted by Phœbus with most unpoetic fire.

After these preliminary remarks, by way of introduction, we come to the main body of our subject. After as cool and dispassionate an examination of the case as we have been able to make, we venture to express the opinion, looking to the fact that it is tolerably warm. If any responsible or good-looking reader denies that assertion, we challenge him (or her) to meet us in some shady place with ice-cream and lemonade for two; and if any one thinks our remarks unavailing or unreasonable, he may make reflections of his own as he pleases, without danger of making us wax warmer. We repeat most unhesitatingly, yet with all deference to the opinions of others, that it is "rather warm."

LEGAL vs. LAWFUL.—Judge LOWRIE, in the District Court at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in a decision lately rendered, made a distinction between the words "legal" and "lawful," which may be of some importance to executive officers in other sections. At the late riots in that city the sheriff engaged several volunteer companies to protect the rolling mills, stipulating to pay the companies for their services. The law-making counties liable for damages arising from riots require the sheriff to take all *legal* means to prevent the injury. The Judge held that in the present instance the means employed might be lawful, as they were not forbidden; but they were not legal, because not prescribed by law. By the common law the sheriff was authorized to demand the attendance of any number of armed citizens to aid him in his duty, but he had no authority to hire military companies to do for a compensation what they and every man were bound to do as a matter of public duty.

CONNECTICUT RETREAT FOR THE INSANE.—The twenty-seventh annual report of the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford shows that there were 143 patients in the institution at the commencement of the year, and that 128 were admitted during the twelve months. There were discharged cured during that time 59, and 15 died. The whole number admitted up to the 1st of April last was 2,160. The general health of the patients for the year has been good, no epidemic or contagious diseases having prevailed.

THE POTATO ROT.—A correspondent of the Trenton State Gazette says he was informed by a respectable farmer of New Jersey that last year he made several experiments in the culture of the potato—one with marl, the other with plaster of Paris, and a third with pulverized charcoal. Where the charcoal was used an entire preservation of the crop was the result. All other remedies used proved totally ineffectual. The potatoes raised by the use of charcoal are the only potatoes he has for family use, and for seed for the coming season.

FROM THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—Mr. HARVEY, of the firm of Harvey, Primeau & Co., the celebrated Rocky Mountain trader, arrived at St. Louis on the 21st instant. He left Fort Campbell, at the Falls of the Missouri, on the 12th of April, and has consequently made the long journey of more than three thousand miles in less than six weeks. He brings accounts of considerable sickness and mortality among the Sioux, owing to the prevalence of bilious and pulmonary complaints. On his way down, he learned that the Poncha and Kiowa were suffering dreadfully, and had been swept off in large numbers by the smallpox. Buffalo were very scarce at the headwaters of the Missouri. The Blackfeet and Crow Indians were suffering the last extremity of destitution from this cause; some thirty of the former tribe having lately died from actual starvation. The winter had been one of extraordinary mildness in the mountains, and no snow whatever had fallen.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

Having no desire to misrepresent the principles or the actions of public men, or to mislead the judgment of our readers in regard to any political question, we consider it due to fairness to transfer to our columns the appended article, which appeared in the "Southern Press" of yesterday; although, so far from admitting thereby that it establishes an insecurity in our allusion to Judge BUTLER, we are still confident in the correctness of all things said regarding that gentleman's course and position before the Convention of Disunionists held in Charleston.

To the Editors of the Southern Press: GENTLEMEN: As a witness of the proceedings of the late Southern Rights Convention at Charleston, South Carolina, the plain motive of common justice has suggested to me the fitness of "vindicting the truth of history" against the implications involved in the following paragraph from the *National Intelligencer*. The Editors are speaking of in speech of Judge BUTLER before the Convention. They say: "It must be obvious, indeed, to any intelligent reader that the worthy Senator himself would have forborne a small portion of the whole of this part of his discourse, had it not been necessary, before he could expect his grave self to be received with decent respect—while, according to the newspaper accounts, it hardly was, notwithstanding—so to deprecate the displeasure of his hearers by flattery their follies and soothing their prejudices."

Your deponent saw nothing, heard nothing, during the speech of Judge BUTLER, nor before it, nor after it, in the Convention, nor out of it, affording the slightest ground for the insinuation that Judge BUTLER was compelled to qualify, or modify, or disguise his real sentiments in order "to be received with decent respect." Your deponent, a friend of the Union, and entertaining for the *National Intelligencer* the respect which a personal knowledge of the Editors never fails to command, regrets their treatment in this instance particularly, of South Carolina, because it can do no good, and may result in mischief. So far from Judge BUTLER being in any degree embarrassed by, or having occasion to be embarrassed by, the evident disposition of the Convention towards himself, he was received, and welcomed, and listened to, with not only deference and respect rarely flattering, but with that veneration which was so natural from a liberal people towards a faithful Senator. To a stranger it could hardly be to be remarked that, if Judge BUTLER was embarrassed, it was by the filial kindness of the Convention towards him, as if they were desirous to hear his advice in all frankness, freedom, and familiarity, and profit by it as far as possible. It may have been somewhat taken aback, as was your deponent and many others, at the overwhelming strength of the spirit and the party for separate State action in seceding from the Union. And from what was witnessed at that Convention, and from what any man may ascertain in direct intercourse with the people of South Carolina, they who take the *Greenback Southern Patriot* as the true exponent of public sentiment of the State are more widely deceived than they who suppose that Mr. WEBSTER represents the popular opinions of Massachusetts.

But the simple object of this article is to vindicate the truth respecting the Convention. While its spirit and the result of its proceedings were revolutionary, in looking to nothing else than disunion—nothing else and nothing less—never have we witnessed in any public assembly, on any occasion of very many occasions, such dispositions of harmony and conciliation among the members, or such marked and encouraging kindness to the minority to speak their views freely and "to the fullest extent." This feature the Convention was very remarkable. It looked to the writer like a spirit of unity and earnestness, misguided and deluded, if you please, but a spirit too earnest, too nearly unanimous, too grave and decorous and solemn, to be met successfully with derision and contempt. "Concord and harmony" come out of such agencies. JUSTICE.

We are quite willing to accept the testimony of "Justice" against the "newspaper accounts" to which we referred, so far as respects any open manifestation of disrespect, or any demonstrations of a temper in the Convention "compelling Judge BUTLER to qualify, modify, or disguise his sentiments;" but we are sure that the writer of Justice is too candid not to admit that Judge BUTLER must have felt, and did feel, the necessity of propitiating the displeasure and flattery the prejudices of an exasperated assembly, "revolutionary in its proceedings," and "looking to nothing else and nothing less than disunion," before he ventured to throw himself in opposition to their desperate purpose, or expect to be heard with decent respect. Whatever the personal reverence of the members for Judge BUTLER, so long as he was supposed to be the counsellor of extreme measures, yet, when "taken aback" by the spirit which he witnessed in the assembly, he no doubt saw the necessity of deprecating its violence by soothing concessions before he could expect his adverse sage counsel to be received with patience or favor. How far it was wise in him to yield to this feeling, or to extenuate or in any degree justify the treasonable character and purposes of the assembly, are questions not now relevant. It appears, however, to have failed of any visible good effect on those to whom he addressed himself.

ROTATION OF THE EARTH.—We learn from the Boston papers that the apparatus for testing the experiment of M. FOUCAULT at the Bunker Hill Monument is nearly completed, and will be opened to the public early this week. On Friday morning, Professor HORSFORD, in presence of the officers of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, the Committee of the Mechanic Association, and several scientific gentlemen, set the pendulum in motion, and in the afternoon the experiment was repeated for the benefit of members of the press. The Transcript says of it: "The apparatus is very perfect, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. The ball is suspended by a small piano forte wire, annealed, and fixed in a brass setting, with an iron point. The length of the wire is two hundred and sixteen feet, and it is hung from the bottom of the arch at the top of the monument. The extent of the oscillation of the pendulum is about eight feet. "The motion of the pendulum is beautiful in the extreme. The progress of the revolution of the earth is perceptible with every oscillation of the pendulum, the table on which a scale is marked, moving from left to right, and in thirty minutes the point on the ball indicated a movement of about five degrees. An entire revolution of the table will occupy thirty-five and a half hours."

The last paragraph of the following article, which we find in the *Zanesville (Ohio) Courier*, may throw some light on a subject which at present interests the public: THE PASSBURY EXPERIMENT.—The experiment with a young French second-hand recently estimated the scientific world has been repeated by our fellow-townsmen, Mr. A. C. ROSE, and the facts resulting from it demonstrated in a most satisfactory manner. The fact evolved from the experiment is this: let a pendulum be put in motion from north to south, and it will continue to vibrate in the same direction, though it appears to a person facing the north, to be gradually changing from east to west, and to be steadily changing from the line of vibration on which it was started. This apparent circular motion of the pendulum is deceptive, and it is in reality the earth which is turning from west to east—which is the fact claimed to be demonstrated.

In addition to the experiment of noticing the variation of the pendulum as commonly suspended, Mr. ROSE tried another, differing from any which we have seen noticed. Suspend a pendulum where it will throw a shadow and not be disturbed by the air, put it in motion on the plane of its own shadow, and it will follow the shadow as long as it continues to vibrate. As far as we are aware, these experiments were the first tried in this State.

THE METHODIST CHURCH CASE.

The argument of the great controversy between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South was concluded in the U. S. Circuit Court at New York on Thursday.

Mr. JENKINS at the close of his address expressed a hope, which he entertained with the other counsel, that the case may be amicably settled, even in advance of the decision. The Church North, as shown by the remarks of their counsel, do not wish to hold on to the feud. He hoped that all parties would try to terminate this angry and unprofitable strife as to restore peace and quiet, and increase the usefulness and prosperity of the Church.

Judge NELSON said that some time must elapse before the Court would be enabled to take up the case and give it the proper examination previous to a decision. Our business is pressing upon us, (he said,) and so far as I myself am concerned, I shall be obliged to go into another circuit and attend to a case which will occupy till midwinter; my associate will be equally pressed; and consequently some time will elapse before we can go into an examination of the case.

We cannot entertain a doubt, after a full hearing of the controversy, whether there might be our final decision on one side or the other, that a friendly adjustment of the controversy would be for the benefit of the parties interested; and that the future good of the different sections of the Church will be better obtained by an amicable adjustment of the case than by any disposition of it by the court.

We may also add, as regards the power to make a final disposition of the subject, there can be no doubt that an amicable adjustment of the controversy would be for the benefit of the parties interested, and that the future good of the different sections of the Church will be better obtained by an amicable adjustment of the case than by any disposition of it by the court.

We have deemed it our duty to make these observations, not only because delay must occur, but in sympathy with the sentiments expressed by counsel on both sides of the argument.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, from which we copy above, has the following comment:

"Those who have carefully watched the trial, heard or read the arguments of counsel, and in other ways familiarized themselves with the subject, will probably infer from the remarks that the decision would be in favor of the claimants. At any rate, we will not permit ourselves to doubt that the information from the court will be cordially obeyed by both parties to the controversy, since the assurance was given that any arrangement made between them, respecting the approval of the court, could not be disturbed by any subsequent legal process. This removes the difficulty under which the North has labored—the fear lest any mode of settlement other than that originally attempted would not be equal, and which deterred the South from consenting to an arbitration. Well-wishers of religion and Methodism everywhere will be gratified by such a settlement."

FROM NEW MEXICO.

The St. Louis Republican chronicles the arrival at that place of several merchants who left Santa Fe about the 1st of May, and gives the following intelligence from New Mexico:

We learn that fifteen companies of United States troops, under command of Col. MONROE, were to leave New Mexico on the 10th May, upon a campaign against the Navajo Indians. Major GRAHAM was to have the command of the dragoons. Lieutenant JOHN BROWN had been appointed quartermaster. This military movement, if it should have no other effect, will serve to give activity and energy to the army, and thus restore their health, which has been seriously injured by the life of inactivity and confinement to which they have been doomed.

The census of the Territory, taken by direction of Gov. CALHOUN, presents this result: Entire population, 56,984, Indians excepted. The ratio of representation for the country is fixed, for the Council at 4,384; for the House, 2,192. Gov. CALHOUN, on the 23d April, issued his proclamation for an election of members of the Legislative Assembly, apportioning the number of members of the Council and of the House among the several counties, and directing the election to be held on the 19th May. The Assembly so elected are to meet at Santa Fe on the 2d day of June, [to-day].

JUST ADMINISTRATION OF LAW.

On Monday, the 12th instant, Captain Paul Henry Sommer, an officer of the Coldstream Guards, bearing a decidedly aristocratic name, was brought before Mr. Hardwick, the sitting magistrate at the Marlborough street Police Court, London, on the following charge:

Police constable Griffin said he was stationed with other constables, on the carriage road leading to the great exhibition, orders having been issued by the commissioners, in writing, to allow no carriages on that road, but to oblige all vehicles to go up Rotten row. About 3 o'clock that afternoon he saw defendant driving a phaeton and a pair of horses up the road a rapid pace. He was then thirty or forty yards from the carriage, and immediately signalled to defendant to go back, by holding up his hands. The defendant took no notice of the signal, and he called out to him that there was no thoroughfare for carriages up that road, and that the defendant must go up Rotten row. The defendant whipped his horses, and went on, and the witness caught hold of the reins, and then received a dozen blows from the whip in the defendant's hand, over his head and shoulders. The defendant called out to him to let go the horses, to which he replied, "No, you cannot go up this road." Witness, however, did let go the reins, as he feared the carriage would upset, as it was almost on the back of the hill, and then the defendant whipped his horses into a full gallop, and tried to get away. The defendant, however, was stopped by the horse patrol. The blows with the whip were given over the face and shoulders; about four lashes fell on his face, drawing blood slightly.

The defendant "considered that he had not received that courtesy from the police which a gentleman had a right to expect;" pleaded ignorance of the prohibition with respect to vehicles on that road; that he lost his temper, &c. At the close of his defence the following dialogue took place:

Mr. Hardwick, to the defendant.—It matters very little whether the warning given by the police constable at Kensington gate was seen or not. Two other constables signalled you, and then, whether gentleman or coachman, it was your duty to pull up on the instant. Instead of doing this you drove on furiously, and paid no attention to the signs. Defendant.—I should have stopped if treated with proper civility. Mr. Hardwick.—If officers exceed their duty there is an easy remedy, by complaint to the commissioners or a magistrate. I am surprised that an officer in her Majesty's service should not have a better opinion of his duty than to disregard authority. Constables must be protected in their duty, and examples must be made of all persons who obstruct or injure them in their duty. You will go to the House of Correction for ten days.

Defendant.—House of Correction! Pay allow me to pay a fine. I trust you will consider my decision once again; such a sentence is not what I ought to leave my regiment. I will pay any fine you may inflict. Mr. Hardwick.—No, I decline to make any alteration in the sentence. The law allows no distinction of persons, and there are no circumstances of mitigation in your case; as you, from your position, ought to have set an example of obedience to the law in this country.

Whereupon Capt. Sommer was "removed to the lock-up cell" as though poorer and less respectably connected. The prison from which the account is taken says the Captain seemed much bewildered at the inflexible impartiality of the magistrate, having met the charge in the full expectation that if he was decided against him, he could satisfy the law by paying his hand in his pocket, which would be no inconvenience to him. We honor the impartiality and firmness of the magistrate, and can well conceive the defendant's surprise and chagrin at an assault upon a policeman by an aristocratic captain of the Coldstream Guards should be treated in the same manner as would have been a similar assault by a driver or an omnibus.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

COPPER MINES.—The Lake Superior Journal of the 21st says: "The land office is thronged with persons wishing to enter mineral lands and prove leases and pre-emption claims. The prospectors have arrived from Cleveland on the 21st with one of the largest loads ever consigned to Lake Superior. Her custom-house manifest was ten feet and eight inches long, containing a number of 300, 306, and 400 barrel lines. There have been landed for the mines of Lake Superior during this week three steam engines, which makes four that have gone forward this season. The Douglas Houghton Mining Company, formerly owned at Cleveland and Detroit, has passed into the hands of Philadelphia, and O. C. DOUGLASS has retired from the agency of the Company. The possessions of the Eagle Harbor Mining Company, consisting of nine square miles of mineral and agricultural land, including within their limits the village of Eagle Harbor, have been purchased by a company from Waterbury, Connecticut, and the same company we believe have erected the copper smelting establishment at Detroit."

Some idea of the cost of royalty may be formed from the fact that the English Prince of Wales, though under ten years of age, has a revenue of nearly \$300,000 per annum from the Duchy of Cornwall!

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamers *North America* and *Empire City* both arrived at New York yesterday from Chagres, bringing in all between seven and eight hundred passengers, and nearly three millions of dollars in gold dust.

The dates from California are to the 1st May. The accounts from the mining districts are very encouraging. The Whigs of San Francisco have been successful in carrying their municipal election.

An interesting item from the Sandwich Islands is, that the French have amicably settled their difficulties with the Hawaiian Government.

The Magnetic Telegraph reports the following summary of the news from California, abridged from the "Alta California" of the 1st May:

The most important event which has occurred since the sailing of the steamer of the 15th, is the election of last Monday, which resulted in the triumph of the Whigs by a majority for city officers ranging from 1,700 to 1,750 votes. The Democrats have elected two Aldermen, and the Whigs six. The Democrats also elected four Assistant Aldermen and the Whigs four. All the rest of the Whig ticket is elected.

The city of Nevada has elected city officers, and has a newspaper called the Nevada Journal, published semi-weekly.

Considerable progress has been made by the Commissioners in forming treaties with the Indians.

Robberies have been so numerous and bold in the vicinity of Monterey, that the people have called upon the Executive for protection.

There has been much snow in the mountains, and we have heard of several persons losing their lives by being frozen to death.

The Indians still continue their depredations in the vicinity of Los Angeles.

Since the rain the mines have been reported as doing much better than previously; some of the richest specimens of quartz have been taken out of the city ever seen, containing more than thirty-three per cent. of gold.

Some rumors have been afloat that a secret expedition has started for the purpose of taking possession of Lower California, but this is probably merely a rumor.

There has been great excitement at Mokelumne Hill, in consequence of a misunderstanding between the French and Americans; at the last accounts the difficulties had been settled. At one time both parties were armed in great force, and the prospects were that a general and bloody battle would ensue.

The Legislature has passed an act to exempt property from forced sale in certain cases. It has also passed a law fixing the rate of interest at 10 per cent., and allowing, by special agreement, 18 per cent. per annum. The Legislature were to adjourn yesterday, after a session of five months.

The prospect of a good crop is very favorable, the spring rains having been of inestimable value to farmers and gardeners.

Business has revived considerably, and the confidence of our citizens in the future progress of our State is unabated.

A company of four persons engaged in a gulch at Placerville are taking out daily \$1,000, or \$250 a piece. A lump of gold was found in the Mariposa Diggings, on the 18th ultimo, which weighed 14½ pounds. On the 23d two lumps were taken out of the same place, one weighing 4½ pounds, and the other worth \$570. On Saturday last a vein of quartz was discovered on Deer creek, about twenty miles north of Rough and Ready, of great richness.

Business of every kind has revived at Nevada since the fall of rain. The miners are doing much better at present than they have for some months past. A miner in the vicinity of Nevada took out a piece of quartz rock weighing 17 pounds, strongly impregnated with gold. It is valued at \$2,500. We have heard of several rich discoveries of silver ore in the country adjacent to Stockton. The Times says that there are thousands of tons of this ore in the region of the Four Creeks. Dr. Brown some time ago found a vein three feet in thickness near Carson's creek, and numerous other similar veins have been found.

Lynch law is still being enforced.

The steamship Union, Oregon, and Republic had arrived at Panama. The Union brought 200 passengers and \$150,000 in dust; the Oregon 75 passengers and \$800,000 in dust; and the Republic 300 passengers and \$1,000,000 in gold; besides what is in the hands of passengers, probably one million of dollars more.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

The Journal of Commerce gives the following table of Imports of Dry Goods into the port of New York for the last five months, commencing with the first of January, as compared with the same months in the two preceding years:

	1849.	1850.	1851.
Manufacture of wool.....	\$2,781,159	5,744,476	5,513,126
" cotton.....	4,598,814	5,632,648	5,355,438
" silk.....	5,884,219	7,025,638	10,295,606
" flax.....	1,999,669	4,043,505	3,291,188
Miscellaneous.....	2,370,590	933,610	1,742,992
Total.....	17,464,447	23,378,967	26,199,139

	1849.	1850.	1851.
Manufacture of wool.....	567,063	346,837	474,386
" cotton.....	773,655	608,095	832,057
" silk.....	746,141	514,153	530,665
" flax.....	309,023	316,214	332,324
Miscellaneous.....	238,747	75,315	220,667
Total.....	2,581,820	1,746,323	2,370,087

Add entered for consumption..... 17,464,447 23,378,967 26,199,139
Total brought upon the market..... 30,046,267 25,025,290 28,569,226

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSES.
1849. 1850. 1851.
Manufacture of wool..... 474,737 587,985 589,058
" cotton..... 556,778 825,022 763,954
" silk..... 835,851 496,309 861,037
" flax..... 168,478 321,539 322,561
Miscellaneous..... 146,601 50,529 190,180
Total..... 2,181,445 2,280,785 2,726,590

The increase for the five months has been almost exclusively in silk goods; woollens show a positive decrease of \$103,891, and cottons exhibit but the trifling difference of \$36,752. The miscellaneous goods include straw plait, artificial flowers, and all dry goods not embraced in the other classes specified. We have not yet completed our returns of the total imports for this port for May, but the receipts of duties on merchandise of every description show an increase from last year of but \$181,449 19, indicating that there will be little difference in the entries of goods.

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